

THE Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XI.

Quicquid agunt homines—nostri fortasse libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

VOL. V.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1791.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main-Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen shillings per Annum)Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in all different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Nearly ready for the press and will be published, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained,

HOLLAND'S ESSAY

In three parts.

I. Containing the contract of Creation and Redemption. Shewing that the fundamental doctrines of Calvin and Arminius joined together, completely forms the foundation or system of Universal Restoration, without the smallest diminution or addition.

II. The method and manner of the restoration of all to its original state of rectitude and innocence in which it was at first created, opening a plain and familiar light into the Prophet Ezekiel's visions and the Revelations.

III. The Apostolic mode, of Church Government, shewing the 2 Olive branches which thro' the 2 golden pipes empties the golden oil out of themselves, or the formation of the man Christ Jesus out of his members.

When the above is put to press, the terms will be made public.

READY

CASH

Will be given for two likely young negro men between the age of sixteen and twenty four—a good character of them will be required—enquire of the printer.

FOR SALE

FOR

CASH

A Likely young negro fellow, about eighteen years of age—enquire of the printer.

Lexington Sept. 27, 1791.

JUST ARRIVED,

And now Opening, by
TEGARDEN & McCULLOUGH

In the new house opposite Mr. Collier's Tavern, in Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD WARE &

QUEEN'S WARE, which they dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Purs certificates &c.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Archibald Berry deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the same, are desired to make them known immediately, that provision may be made for the payment thereof.

JOHN BRADFORD, Admr.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1791.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

May be had at this Office.

MR. Edward Bullock has commenced Post Riding; He will leave Lexington and be at Bourbon Courthouse, on the 1st and 15th of every Month, at Bourbonborough the 2d and 16th; at Madison Courthouse the 3d and 17th; at Lincoln Courthouse the 4th and 18th; at Louisville the 5th and 19th; at Harrodsburg the 6th and 20th; at Bard's Town the 7th and 21st; the 9th and 23d; at Louisville, and from thence up Brathens's creek to Lexington; but the time he will be at any particular place between Louisville and Lexington, cannot yet be ascertained, but will be made public when known. Mr. Bullock is hereby authorized to receive any subscription money and receipt for the same, which shall be good against

JOHN BRADFORD.
Lexington, Oct. 29, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Lewis Craig's mill, a red Heifer, with some white under her belly, 2 years old, marked with a sit in each ear; Appraised to £1.15.

John Tully.
July 4, 1791.

NUMBER of horses the property of the United States, strayed from the different brigades and in almost every county in the district of Kentucky. The horses is branded US. Any person discovering any such horses to Capt. Root. Sanders on Catrann in Woodford county, shall have ample reward for so doing. Paid by R. B. Benham; or Robt. Sanders.

August 21, 1791.

FIVE

DOLLARS

REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Woodford county, a brown horse, about 14 hands & a half high, nine years old, not branded, a scar on his hip, occasioned by fire, and a scar on the top of his head, occasioned by the poll evil. Whoever delivers said horse to me shall have the above reward.

Marquis Calmes.
October 20, 1791.

Taken up by the subscriber living on the waters of Cane run, Fayette county, a sorrel mare, 14 hands high, 3 years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder B and on the near buttock III. Follen and appraised to £1.10.

Charles Shepherd.
Oct. 11, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living two miles from Lexington, a red and white steer, about 4 years old, with the head mostly white, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear; Appraised to £1.15.

Also a binalle steer, with some white spots, 3 years old, marked with a crop and sit in the right ear, and crop off the left; Appraised to £1.10.

Also a small red cow, 6 years old, crop and sit in the right ear; Appraised to £1.10.

Moses Bledsoe.
September 13, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon county, Kentucky's creek, a red steer 2 years old, marked with a half crop off the under side of the right ear and a crop in the left.

Also a 2 year old heifer, black and white spotted, marked with 2 sits in each ear, and a small bit off the under side of the right; The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

Joseph Kennedy.
October 8, 1791.

ALL those who are indebted to, or have any demands against me, are desired to come and settle their respective accounts as soon as possible; As I am under obligation to start to the settlement on the 15th of next month.

SAMUEL AYRES.
Lexington, Oct. 20, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the waters of Marble creek, a red steer, with a little white under his belly, marked with a crop and swallow-fork in each ear, and underkeel in the left, about 3 years old; Appraised to £1.15.

John Baker.
April 9, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the town fork of Elkhorn, a brown two year old heifer, with a white face and white on her belly, marked with something like a half crop in both ears; Appraised to £1.10.

Kitty Miller.
June 14, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Fayette, a draught Ox, about 14 years old, his back and belly white and his sides brindle, appears to be a little high, marked with a crop in the right ear and a kind of a swallow-fork in the left. Appraised to £2.8.

James Patten.
July 9, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, about 2 miles from Shannon's mill a red and white spotted steer, 2 years old past, marked with a crop, and underkeel and overkeel in the right ear, and a crop and underkeel in the left. Appraised to £1.4.

George Harper.
October 15, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Woodford county near the Courthouse, a Roan Mare, about three years old with spring, blind in the off eye, 13 hands and a half high, neither docked nor branded.

Appraised to £6.
John M. Campsey.
May 3, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon county, a gray mare, and an iron gray colt, the mare 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus y short dock, 12 or 13 years old; The colt a year old, 12 hands high; Appraised, the mare to £2. and the colt to £1.

Christopher Wolfe.
June 1791.

(Continued from our last.)

HAVING just now mentioned the manner in which Elections are carried on, I will give some brief hints of a plan I have seen lately proposed, in the proceedings of some of the committees; which appeared to me well calculated to prevent corruption. In it they provide that each county shall be divided into Districts; and that in each District previous to the election, there shall be two or three persons chosen to superintend the elections. That the free men of each district in every county through the State, shall all at the same time, elect by ballot all officers of government, which they are, or may be empowered to choose. I would wish to see the whole plan made public, for I really think it would meet with the approbation of every honest man; though perhaps not of the great majority who (as Will Wisp says) will always endeavor to out talk us and out reason us. True they may shoot over our heads in high language, and utter our own sentiments in truth and reason. They may out talk us in composing a fine jumble of words, intermixed with terms of Latin; but if Mr. A. B. C. and The Disfranchised Citizen will show me the constitution of a good election, an upper house and a bill of rights, this will satisfy me better, than a fine quonon, or a medium and tum.

Friends and Country-men, Reason, truth and liberty are the objects of pursuit, and the best I desire to be tried by. I leave it to your candid judgment, if any but Tories at the time of the Revolution, and Aristocratic gentlemen now, would exclaim against Committees duly and fairly chosen by the people. These who would by indirect measures endeavor to wind the power into the hands of a few of the rich; very well know that our being in a state of confusion favors their designs, and that if we are properly organized by Committees their schemes must prove abortive. In choosing members for the Convention let true merits be the object of our choice without favour or affection to high or low, rich or poor; but in general the rich have too much influence, and of an make an ill use of it. If we consult History from Rome to Kentucky, do we ever hear of the poor opposing the rich? It is not always the rich that oppress the poor; and no less a personage than the Apostle James asserts the same truth, he saith, "do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgment seat?"

I shall conclude, with a few quotations from Burghs Political Disquisitions in which the author gives his sentiments respecting the intruding our representatives, and some other controverted points.

Page 202, He says, "When we elect persons to represent us in Parliament, we must not be supposed to part with the smallest right which we have deposited with them; we make a solemn, not a gift; we entrust, but we are with nothing. And were it possible, that they should attempt to destroy that constitution which we had appointed them to maintain, they can no more be held in the rank of representatives, than a Factor turned Pirate, and continued to be called the Factor of these Merchants while Quads he had plundered, and whose confidence he had betrayed. The men whom we thus disqualify to Parliament, are not the bare enemies or reflection of us their constituents; They actually contain our power and privileges, and as it were the very persons of the people they represent. We are the Parliament in them, we speak and act by them; we have therefore a right to know what they are saying and doing."

Page 165, "If members of parliament are not obliged to regard the instructions of their constituents, the people of this country chuse to be of age, every seven years, and are as perfect slaves as the Turks, except the month of a general election."

In his preface to Vol. 1 page 11. "There are no such mighty talents necessary for government, as some who pretend to them without possessing them, would make us believe. Honest abilities and common qualifications are suf-

ficient; and the Administration has been always best executed, and the people's Liberty is best preserved, near the origin and rise of States; when plainness and common honesty alone governed public officers, and the manners of men were not corrupted by riches and Luxury, nor their understandings perverted by subtleties and distinctions. Great abilities has generally, if not always, been employed to mislead the unwary multitude, and draw them out of the plain path of public virtue and public good."

These are the words of a truly disinterested person, who cannot be suspected of partiality.

H. S. B. M.

To the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

S I R,

I Am an inhabitant of Kentucky who but lately arrived in the district. I live in Mercer county and my name is Philip Philips. My father was president of a political club in Ireland but he is now no more, he was a learned man; but I was a vile serpent and would never take learning; my grand father was the famous Philip Philips the grate mr. Pope I am told times about as being a very grate politician, I like to hear politics myself, and so sometime ago I went to Harrodsburg to learn politics, and the harang was in the courthouse and Iquire S— who I am told is a friend to the pepel tho they don't think so was chose president. And Iquire T— who is a grate friend to the pepel to put some cunning questions, and it was a long while before any body wold answer them, at last one Mr N— got up and made the first harang and he talked against larned men who were not fillosophers, and was no friend to lawyers becase they were not all fillosophers, and he said they generally had good heds, but he was afrade they had not all good harts, and he was not for trusting any of them unless they had good heds and good harts too, and such he called fillosophers and there was only one lawyer in the hole county and that was col. N— he was for trusting for to go to convention, and at the same time he was not shure he was a fillosofer nither, but becase he had proved faithful when he had been trusted before he was for trusting of him agane, and he did not say good or harm of any body else, but I am shure there was some grate men that looked as if they might be trusted, they have I am told been trusted before and I would be glad to know why not now? I am shure the pepel want a sepe-ration and these grate men I have been told always wanted a sepe-ration, the pepel I am shure were very wrong not to let them be for by now Mr. Printer we shude have conquer'd all the harten and been now a happy pepel—

This proves to me that this Mr. N— is himself no fillosofer at all, besides, tho he talked against lawyers I am told he is going to turn lawyer too, and therefore thar can be no good in him. Mr. Printer I never was a friend to larned men for I feel it those sort of lokes who always no how

to butter there own bred and care not for others, I always thought it was not rite they shude go to convention or to the legislater, but fir col. N— has almost convinced me if we do not send some larned men there, it will be worse for us. Col. N— made a powerful harang and I wil tell you mr. Printer what I mind of it— Now as I told you before Iquire T— put some cunning questions and col. N— answered them, and one question was if lawyers were necessary in courts, and col. N— said they were a necessary evil, and he said too they had done a grate dele of good, and in order to prove it he brought a farmen book into court which was about the poor jew who fell among thieves, and was unmercifully dript of all he had on him, and was bate, and left for dead, and the poor jew was releved by the good Samaritan; and col. N— said the poor pepel in America had been like the poor jew, and that the lawyers had been like the good Samaritan; I cannot mind mr. Printer how the application was made, and I am sorry I cannot mind it too, for I fear me none of your readers will make it out; I no that before I came to this country my lawyer left me more like the thieves in the parabel than the good Samaritan, but by the blessing of heaven, and this fine country I shall get over it, I shd have nothing more to do with lawyers; but mr. Printer what alarms me most is col. N— says that unless larned men and lawyers too go to the legislater we shall have ten lawyers to ware there is one now and proved it to Iquire T—. And the way mr. Printer that col. N— proved it to Iquire T— was thus, — Now col. N— is I am shure a larned man for it did me good to here him talk, and all the pepel looked at him just as I have seen the pepel look at a famous flage player in Baltimore, they fairly stared agane, but it was a powerful harang, but I must tell you now he proved it— Now col. N— is a grate reasoner and he said if unlarned men go to the legislater to make laws, they could not understand them when they had made them, and it would take all the larned men and all the Iquires in court to make it out; now this he proved to Iquire T—, and it is this Mr. Printer alarms and makes me rite to you to have the matter explained in your Gazette and to beg & pray col. N— to publish his harang, for I am shure now if unlarned men goes to convention we shall have ten Lawyers for one.

Another question Iquire T— put to Col. N— was about slavery, and Iquire T— said it was a pity we shude keep the poor slaves to cut down all our timbers, but col. N— said they were fit for nothing else.— I have a bad mind mr. Printer to mind all that is said in a long harang and I should be sorry to reprehend

what was said but I think it was to that purpose; and col. N— told a story about Governour Elount but I cannot mind it; and Iquire T— said that the man who wude make a slave of his fellow creature would make slaves of him and Iquire S— if he could; and I thot it was a wise saying, but I am told it would be no easy matter for they are both very fond of freedom, and grate friends to liberty of speech. For my part mr. Printer I am a friend to the liberties of the pepel and I do not see why the black Deels should not have there liberties too; my father has often told me that liberty is the grate blessing that ever was sent from Heaven, and to take away that blessing is a grate robbery and a vile sin and vengeance from Heaven would be the end of it, and I think so too. Now if I mind col. N— he said that when we entered into government it was in order to secure property; that negors were property the legislater ought not to meddel with, but mr. printer my father did not think as col. N— thinks, becase in the bill of rtes of the Political club in Ireland in the fifth section of the first article it is recorded thus, — And every child that openeth the Womb is free born; yet nevertheless for the pains and care and expence and education of said child, he ought to serve his parents faithfully till he arrives to twenty one years of age, and when the said child arrives to the age of twenty one years as aforesaid, he is free to go in and come out and to do whatsoever seems to him meet and best as long as God pleases and whosoever shall unlawfully controul him or molest the said now man child in his down fittings, or upittings in his in-comings, or in his out goings, or in any vway controul, hinder or molest the said now man child as aforesaid wvill most assuredly sooner or later suffer vengeance accordingly.— And mr. Printer in the proceedings of the political club is recorded several speeches and there is an account of a speech my father made on this very subject and I wvill give it you vword for vword from the records as follows: (To be Continued.)

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

QUEBEC August 18,

Saturday last arrived here (accompanied by Sir John Johnson) Colonel Brandt, with about 20 chiefs, &c. deputed from the Confederated Western nations of Indians, to represent to government their situation with regard to the United States of America, in the war now carrying on betwixt them.

Sunday they were admitted to a public conference at the Castle, in which they complained of encroachments on their territories, prayed for the interposition of the British government to accommodate their difference with the States, &c.— After having explained the objects

of their million they were referred to next day (Monday) to reconvert their situation to this Majesty, and he would be happy to contribute all in his power to effect the restoration of peace on solid and advantageous terms.

NEW YORK, October 5.

By the schooner Hardy, Capt. Green, which sailed from Cape Francois the 12th ult. and arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday morning, we have received intelligence, that the mulattoes and free blacks have got fire arms &c. out of the King's store at the Cape, and done more execution against the black insurgents than the white inhabitants had been able to effect: above 3000 of the insurgents have been killed. They are, however, still strong, and have fortified themselves in two or three parts of the country. The whites have with difficulty been able to defend the town of Port au Prince on the western part, and Cape Francois on the northward. All approaches to the British and Spanish islands for succour were refused.

The embargo was taken off American vessels at the time of Capt. Green's sailing; but it was thought there would probably be another embargo laid, in case the disturbances were not quieted.

The insurgents having lost all a ship of war which was going round to seize some carrying at Port au Prince, several American sailors went on board the ship, and fought bravely under the command of Capt. L. H. Hildridge. It is said that the ship which was fired from the ship of war, was picked up by the blacks and fired back again. Every white man who appears in the country is destroyed, and a great number white women and children are detained by the blacks as servants, and treated with the utmost brutality.

Another report says that the blacks had made a proposal to the Governor, that they would disperse on being allowed three days in the week to themselves, which was rejected by the Governor.

A letter from a respectable house in Cape Francois to his correspondent in Philadelphia, expressly says, that 180 plantations have been destroyed.

Capt. Green says, that amongst all the hardships under which the whites now labour, it is a great consolation that they are not in want of provisions, and that their is sufficient for six months.

An attempt was made by some flour merchants to raise that article to ten dollars per barrel; but the Governor interfered, and it was not sold above five dollars.

The relief, therefore, sent by the French Minister from the United States, will not be so much wanted as was imagined. The good intentions of the Pennsylvania legislature were, notwithstanding, extremely humane and friendly; added to which, all accounts declare that our sailors volunteered in fighting against the insurgents with the utmost bravery.

In addition to the above we learn, that a great number of women and children of the blacks had surrendered themselves at the Cape, where attempts had been made to set fire to the town, but were happily frustrated. Several of the blacks taken prisoners, previous to their execution declared, that they were indignant to those attempts by some white men, who were concealed among the insurgents, and advised them to those measures as the best way to recover their liberty. &c. and that the insubmitters were not of the common or lower class, but artful fellows, who appeared to have system in their designs. The blacks were armed with guns, pistols, sword knives, and other instruments of destruction, and were collected in large numbers within three or four miles of Cape Francois, and were very desperate; but it was impossible to ascertain their numbers, which consisted only of such as were capable of offence, their women, children and old men not being permitted to come near their camps.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, September 7.

"Since my last I have not been able to leave the army for a moment, which is actually employed against the negro insurgents. They have massacred a great number of the whites, and have taken prisoners some families of that complexion, whom they force to do the duties of servants. They have burned more than 200 sugar plantations. I was compelled to escape by night, and could save nothing. My wardrobe, my furniture, and plate are all in their possession. We have had several engagements with them, but without any decisive success. Our commanding officer was killed by his side, as well as several officers who were planters in the district. I hope we shall be more fortunate in our next attack. M. de Rouvray, whom you were acquainted with, is commander in chief. The times are distressing, and I cannot give you a more particular detail at present."

PHILADELPHIA October 1

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated September 14, 1791.

"How I am in New-London, with my wife and family. I left the Cape with 20th ult. in the brigantine three Brothers, being appointed by the Assembly to come with one of the members to seek assistance of Congress for our poor distressed Colony, which I esteem a most horrid situation. All the slaves of the planters have revolted, and they have burnt, in the course of three days, upwards of fifty plantations, and killed every person they could catch. Every plantation and landing place from Port Mingo to Limonad are totally destroyed; it was supposed the same effect took place at Port au Prince & Aux Cayes; as some of the negroes taken by our troops say, it was to take place the same day throughout the colony."

"The gentleman who came with me is none this afternoon for New-York; from there he will, he will go to Philadelphia, and apply to the Charge de Affairs of the court of France. An embargo has taken place at the Cape, and all the Americans are on duty."

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Hooper, arrived at Marie head left Bilboa the 9th Aug. last and brings the following intelligence. That during his stay at Bilboa several vessels arrived there from Great Britain, all agreed uniformly in the following particulars:—That the courts of Great Britain and Spain had combined together to make war on France, for the purpose of compelling her to renounce the French march on his throne. That a host of priests was never known—and every other preparation for war, which was uniformly believed would be declared in form. Capt. Hooper, on his outward passage in the bay of Biscay, spoke two Spanish frigates, two armed Brigs, and one large transport ship (the latter which was full of soldiers) from Cadix, bound to St. Sebastian. The principal merchants, as well as every other rank of the people of Bilboa, had no doubt but that a war was inevitable. He left the Brig George Capt. Huble, from Philadelphia—in Bilboa.

RICHMOND, October 5.

The King of France, in exasperation of the charge of perfidy, which the National Assembly have made against him, may say with Hudibras—

"Those who impose an oath, do make it—"

"Not he, who for convenience takes it."

Louis XVI, has had the style of "The first Patriot King"—But he has

lately transferred the endearing title to "The Patriot King of Poland."

It is a noble sentiment and worthy to be remembered, "That God makes Man—and that Men make Kings."

The distracted state of the French colonies in the west Indies, has caused such an extraordinary demand for rum and sugar, both in Europe and America, and will probably raise the price of those articles much higher than they have ever been known in this country before.

We are informed, that Mr. Robert Carter, of Nominny, has emancipated four hundred forty two slaves.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.

Thursday evening last arrived here from Detroit, when place he left the 10th ult. from captivity among the savages, Mr. Thomas Ray, who was taken from Cullawago by four Indians some time ago. Mr Ray has related to us the following. Seven days after his arrival there, news came in that our army was on their march, against that place, upon which they burnt the houses and destroyed the corn they had planted, and removed their families off to the rapid of the Miami river, at that place he saw a great many Indians, to the amount of two or three thousand, received arms and ammunition and proceeded on to the Miami town, where it was said, 7000 were assembled; that at Detroit, on the first Thursday of June, at a review of the militia, he saw 150 turn out voluntarily to join the Indians; that he saw a number of Indians to amount of 17 or 18 canoe load, who said they had been three moons on their journey, come to join the others; they had bows and arrows and had other skins for breach cloths and buffalo skins instead of blankets;

LEXINGTON, Nov 26

We are informed, that the Mountain Leader and his party, who left the Army the day before the Action, have returned to Fort Washington, with 8 Horses; they lost none of their party and had only one wounded. It is said the Mountain Leader is of opinion there were he with 2 and 3000 Indians of different tribes, from the appearance of the different encampments which he viewed in the vicinity of the field of action.

We are credibly informed that there were 1400 troops in the late action near the Maume village between the army of the United States and the Indians, and that 733 only escaped, 233 of which were wounded. The staff department, and followers of the Army, are not included in the above account.

THE PUBLIC WILL TAKE NOTICE

THAT Thomas Major has made a deed of trust of his whole estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, which deed is recorded in the county court of Culpeper, in Virginia, thereby putting the whole out of his power. We thought proper to give this notice, as we are determined to answer no contract made by said Francis Major.

JOHN MAJOR, } Trustees
THOS. PORTER, }
Nov. 14, 1791. 1W

All kinds of blank books for Merchants Clerks &c made and ruled to any pattern, Also old Looks new bound at this office

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by
ANDREW BROWN,
And the principal Bookellers in the city of Philadelphia, price One-Dollar and three quarters, the

L A W S

Of The
United States of America;

Collated with, and collected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a resolve of Congress passed the 18th February, 1791.

With a Copious INDEX.

VOLUME I.

Comprising the Federal Constitution, the Acts of the Three Sessions of the First Congress, and the Treaties. To which is added, an APPENDIX, Containing the Declaration of Independence, and sundry Acts of Congress, under the Confederation.

This edition of the Laws of the United States is also to be sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq. Providence, Rhode Island; Messrs Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Robert Hodge, New York; Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs. Caldwell and Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis &c. Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South Carolina.

The Printers of Newspapers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Bourbon County, on Flat run a black mare, 13 1/2 hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, glass eyes, some saddle marks, 5 years old. Appraised to £4. David Surrency.

May 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living about two miles North-West of Lexington, a brown mare, 6 years 12 hands high, truss naturally, no brand. Appraised to £6. Francis Dill.

Francis Dill.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in the forks of Dick's river, a two year old bay horse, a star in his face, his hind feet white, no brand; Appraised to £5. Abraham Buford.

April 11, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, north Elkhorn, a bay mare, 2 years old past, 13 hands and a half high, half a star and pint; branded on the near buttock AH. Appraised to £6. John Scott.

OR. 20, 1791.

A large company is expected to meet at the Crab orchard on the first of December, in order to start early next morning through the wilderness.

The Lexington FIRE COMPANY,

ARE requested to meet at Capt. A. Youngs Tavern on Saturday evening the 31 of December next at 5 o'clock. It is hoped every member will attend, as business of the utmost importance to the company will be then transacted.

By order of the Jun. director
JOHN BRADFORD, Secretary.
Nov 5, 1791;

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ELEGANT IMPROMPTU,

Of Mr. Barlow, author of the "Vision of Columbus," now in France

THE French no more in stupid joy,
Torment the Air with "Vive le Roi."

A nobler wish expands the mind,
Let Justice live—and live Mankind.

A NECDOTE.

A Clergyman christening the child of an humble cottager, asked the god father and god mother, what name it was to have? "Wilhelmina Rosina," answered the mother—"Wilhelmdevil!" cried the father; "Rosina my—! christen the child Joan, in the name of," &c.

A list of Letters in this Office.

A Benjamin Archer.
B John Bowen. Mary Burch. Deborah Burnett.

C Captain Thomas Clay. Charles Cosby, Mercer. Capt. George Caldwell Mercer.

D James Densford Fayette. Margaret Duncan.

E Elizabeth Ellis.

G William Gray. David Graves Fayette etc.

H William Hopkins. John Henderson, Lincoln. Enoch or Web Hayden. Elias Hitt Fayette. Andrew Hues Fayette.

K Capt. James Kenny Bourbon. Moses Kedy. Milly Kindrid.

L Robert Lockhart, Miami. Stephen G. Lether, Fayette. Levi Lee.

M John M'Perren. Archibald Marshall, Bourbon. Andrew M'Calla Fayette. Col. Gabriel Madison.

N William Neal.

P Nathaniel Parikh, Bourbon. Robt. Poor, Mercer. Sarah Poor ditto. Philip Philips. John Porter.

Q John Quin.

R James Richie, Fayette. Edmund Richardson. Thomas Ray.

S James Scott. John Sleet, Lincoln. Thomas Sullenger. Woodford. Joshua Stevens. Richard Stevens. Rev. Robert Stubbs. Samuel Scott, Mercer.

T James Thomas, Fayette. Bennet Taber, May's Lick. Kenneth Thompson. Howel Tatam. David Telford Mercer.

UV Joseph Underwood, Nelson. Jos. Vance, Woodford. Edmund Vaughan. 2. Laurence Vebrike.

W William Watson. Robert Wallace, Fayette. Peter Willson. Malcolm Worley. James Walker. Henry Walker. Ben. Withers. James Watkins. James Wallace, Fayette. Jacob Woodward. Benjamin Dod Wheeler.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lexington, on Wednesday the 23d day of November, 1791. RESOLVED, that an election for a Trustee in the room of Robert Patterson be held by the sheriff of Fayette county at the courthouse in Lexington on Saturday the 3d. of December next, and that this resolve be published in the Kentucky Gazette. By order of the Board, JOHN BRADFORD, Chairman.

I intend to sell lands, the property of John Craig to the highest bidder at Woodford and Fayette December courts; also at Mazon January court. ROBERT JOHNSON Trustee.

STOLEN

FROM the Garrison at Fort Washington on the night of the 26th ult. the following horses, viz. two bay horses the property of Col. Samuel Hodgdon, Quarter Master General, the one a bright bay, a natural trotter, about 9 years old, and nearly 15 hands high, without any brand or conspicuous natural mark—the other a dark bay, paces and trots alternately, mostly inclined to the former, 15 hands high, and eight years old, no brand or particular mark. Also one gray horse, the property of Col. Darke—One bay horse belonging to Capt. Strong, and one bay horse, the property of the United States, and branded either with a single C, or with a cannon mark on his shoulder. From some circumstances there is reason to conclude that they were stolen by White Villians, and that they are taken into some of the Kentucky settlements for sale.

Any person or persons apprehending the thief or thieves and securing them, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive Twenty dollars, and an addition of Ten Dollars for every horse received and returned to the Garrison. SAMUEL HODGDON, Q.M.G. Fort Washington O.B. 6, 1791.

Two dollars reward,

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, a bay horse near fifteen hands high, branded IE has a thir mane, and a large head; also a bay mare about fourteen hands high, her mane lies on the left side has no brand that I recollect, has the distemper and runs at the nose. Whoever takes up said creatures, and brings them to Mr. Taylor Tavern keeper in Lexington shall receive the above reward. DAVID BLANCHARD.

Wanted by the subscribers, BEEF Cattle and Pork, to be received on foot; Cash and Merchandise. will be given at any of their stores, either in this place, Danville, Baur's Town, Louisville Madison Courthouse or Limestone.

They have now on hand at their different stores already mentioned, a neat assortment of

GOODS

Well calculated for this country, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or the articles already mentioned.

ELLIOT & WILLIAMS. P. S. They also want a quantity of corn and tow linen. Lexington, Nov. 19, 1791.

FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of land with in the forks of Licking, at or near a place known by the name of the log pond within four miles of Bourbon county house. The title of which has been adjudged to Parmenas Briscoe by the Supreme Court of the District of Kentucky. Also six hundred acres on the waters of Eagle creek, by an adjudication as aforesaid—Negroes, horned cattle, sheep or good horses will be received in payment, but a Special Warranty of the title will only be given.

James Twyman, Attorney in fact for Parmenas Briscoe Woodford, O.B. 10, 1791. 23 3w

WANTED

An APPRENTICE to the COPPER-

SMITH's business.

An active lad of about 14 years of age, will be taken an APPRENTICE to the above business. CHARLES WHITE.

I With to contract for a considerable quantity of Barley to be delivered to me in Lexington, next fall Spring Barley would be preferred.

Also a quantity of well cured Hops. PEYTON SHORT.

April 13, 1791.

Two Dollars reward,

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near Lexington, about the 1st of July last, a small roan horse, 8 or 9 years old, branded on the near shoulder W and buttock H has a blaze in his face, all his feet white and is sunk in the Crest, had on a good bell fastened with a black leather strap. Whoever brings said horse to Mrs. McConnell's Mill, shall have the above reward paid by Isaac Willson.

FORSALE

SEVEN hundred acres of land, binding on Licking on the lower side, below the mouth of Bank lick creek. Also a covering horse, known by the name of

GRANBY, Not long since imported into this district, perhaps not inferior in blood or swiftness to any horse therein.

ROBERT TODD. O.B. 31, 1791.

On the 10th of December a large company will start from the Crab orchard, to go through the wilderness

SCHOOL

In Lexington, an ENGLISH

Is kept under the care of TRUSTEES

WHERE reading, writing and Arithmetic, are taught in the most approved methods; Merchant's Accounts surveying, navigation, & may be taught in said school if required by Thomas Steele.

NR his night school has commenced the 7th of this instant 31 Mo ready

WAR DEPARTMENT

May 30, 1791. INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 1st day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 1st day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations. viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers. 1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:—

"A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the State of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the State to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:—

"I, A. B. of county of State of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and ending the fourth of September, of the same year. Signed and sealed in the presence of

Witnesses. Acknowledged before me:—"

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of the respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States, H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

[The Printers of the respective States are requested to publish the above in their respective newspapers, for the space of two Months.]

A PERSON who understands the Rope making business may hear of good encouragement by applying to the Printer.

I WISH to lease for the term of one year, the Distillery and adjoining plantation, late the property of Mrs. John Craig on Clear creek, Woodford county; also the Mill on the plantation whereon the said Craig now resides—possession of the distillery to be given on the first day of September next—of the adjoining plantation and Mill aforesaid on the first day of January following or earlier, with the consent of Mr. John Craig. For terms apply to Mr. William Morton, Merchant, in Lexington.

PEYTON SHORT. June 19, 1791.

FOR SALE

A LOT on the Seminary land, containing one hundred and forty acres, for which the Trustees will give a lease. For terms apply to Mr. John Bryan near the premises, or the subscriber.

Isaac Willson.